

CARR-1341

Reuben Troyer Farm
Finksburg (vicinity)

1860

The Reuben Troyer Farm was purchased by Troyer in 1851 for \$1,200; it consisted of 113½ acres and unknown improvements. Troyer shortly began to make changes. The stone house was constructed in 1860. Unfortunately, Troyer died the following year. Even though the medium-sized house has a fireplace on the first story, it was constructed primarily for the use of stoves. There was both a parlor stove and a cook stove. Troyer seems to have been a fairly typical farmer. The farm passed to Troyer's widow, Mary in 1871. It was purchased by James L. Wampler. Wampler died in early 1887. The inventory of his personal property demonstrates the greater availability of and dependence on farm machinery over only twenty-five years before. The advertisement for the farm, from 1895, noted that: "The improvements thereon consist of a large and comfortable Two-Story Stone Dwelling House with back building, large bank barn, wagon shed with corn crib attached, hog house, carriage house, dairy and other necessary outbuildings." This ad documents the addition of the back building. It was most likely constructed between 1871 and 1887. Most of the other outbuildings have since disappeared. The two-room plan house, with center stairway but no accompanying passage, is typical of moderate-sized houses in Carroll County, and were typically enlarged with a back building, as this was. These houses were most often built of frame. The use of stone was unusual because of the expense, and the stone work is of fairly high quality.

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**

**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Survey No. CARR-1341

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Reuben Troyer Farm

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 828 Wesley Road ☐ not for publication

city, town Finksburg ☒ vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Michael P. Walsh

street & number 3315 Carrollton Road telephone no.: 239-7899

city, town Hampstead state and zip code Maryland 21048

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber LWS 1137

street & number 55 North Court Street folio 667

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-1341

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Contributing Resources: 3

Summary:

The Reuben Troyer Farm is located at 828 Wesley Road, on the west side of the road, about 4¼ miles north of Finksburg and about 4 miles southwest of Hampstead in eastern Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is set well back off the road. The house is a two-story, rubble fieldstone structure with dressed quoins. It faces southeast, and is three bays on the first story and four bays on the second, by one bay deep. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The southeast elevation has a center entrance. The second story has four 2/2 sash. There is a one-story porch with an asphalt-shingle hip roof. On the south corner, near the eave, a quoin is carved with "1860". There is an ell on the rear (northwest) elevation that has aluminum siding. The first floor plan has two rooms, with an enclosed, central, straight run of stairs in the southwest room. Southeast of the house is a bank barn with a southwest facing forebay and a standing-seam-metal gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. The upper story has a hewn heavy-timber frame. There are five bents, each a queen post truss with four major posts and a minor center post. The layout has a hay mow on each end, with two center threshing floors. There is a granary in the north corner. About 15 feet east of the barn is a wagon shed that has a corn crib on the southwest side.

The Reuben Troyer Farm is located at 828 Wesley Road, on the west side of the road, about 4¼ miles north of Finksburg and about 4 miles southwest of Hampstead in eastern Carroll County, Maryland. The farm is set well back off the road on ground that slopes up from the road, then slopes down from the barn about 120 feet southeast of the house to the stone house. The ground drops off sharply north, northwest, and southwest of the house. Further northwest of the house is a steep ridge.

The house is a two-story, rubble fieldstone structure with dressed quoins, and has been repointed. It faces southeast, and is three bays on the first story and four bays on the second, by one bay deep. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The southeast elevation has a center entrance with a new concrete sill, a circular-sawn wood lintel, a mitered frame and a new flush door. On either side is a 3/1 sash with wood lintels and sills. The second story has four 2/2 sash with wood sills. The lintels are covered by the roof cornice. The frames are

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-1341

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 2

now covered by storm windows. There is a box cornice with returns, and with a fascia board underneath. There is a one-story porch with an asphalt-shingle hip roof. It extends from the east jamb of the east bay window to the south jamb of the south bay window. It is supported by four boxed wood posts. The railings between are gone, and have been replaced with wood lattice. On the south corner, near the eave, a quoin is carved with "1860". There is a rebuilt interior brick chimney on the southwest end.

The southwest elevation foundation has hurricane doors to the south and a metal sash with three lights to the west. There are no openings in the first and second stories, and two four-light sash with wood sills and lintels in the gable end. There is an ell on the rear (northwest) elevation that has aluminum siding. The southwest elevation of the ell has an enclosed one-story porch with a standing-seam metal roof. The original configuration apparently had a projecting pantry on the west bay. The second story has two 6/6. There is a standing-seam metal gable roof with a southeast-northwest ridge, and an interior brick chimney on the northwest.

The northwest elevation of the ell has a new window on the first story and two four-light sash in the gable end. The northeast elevation of the ell has two new 1/1 sash on the first story. The second story has a new deck and stairs attached to it. In the east bay is a door with three lying lights over three lying panels, while the north bay has a new 1/1 sash. Only the north bay is exposed on the northwest elevation of the house. The first story has a 3/1 sash with a wood sill and lintel, and the second story has a new 1/1 sash. The northeast elevation of the house has only two four-light sash, with wood lintels and sills, in the gable end.

The cellar of the main block of the house is one room. There are traces of whitewash on the stone walls. On the southwest wall is a stone foundation for a chimney. The window opening to the west has been widened, and the wood lintel appears to have been sawed since it is so regular, but no tool marks are visible. The hearth is supported by boards that are set on a shelf on the chimney foundation, with the other end resting on a nailer attached to the side of a joist. This joist is also notched at the top to provide further bearing for the boards. The boards are mill-sawn and butted on the sides. They support a bed of mortar approximately 2 inches thick, but the original hearth above it is now gone. The stairs to the first story are in the center, and run up from southeast to northwest. They are new. The first-story stairs above appear to be mill-sawn, and fastened with cut nails. In the landing southeast of the bottom of these stairs is a filled-in opening in the floor. The joists are hewn on top and bottom and run southeast-northwest. They are about 9-10½ inches wide by 8 inches deep, and spaced 23 to 24 inches on center. They are set on a board about 1 inch thick that rests on the foundation, and there is stone set

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-1341

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 3

between the joists, thereby creating pockets for them. The northwest wall has stone infill in a window opening in the north bay. There is a wood lintel here that appears to be sawn.

The northwest wall also has a new door opening cut into it north of center. This leads under the ell, which was originally only a crawl space but now has been partially excavated. There is a stone foundation for a chimney on the northwest end. The joists run northeast-southwest and are finished only on the top. They are about 6 to 7 inches by 7 to 9 inches, and are spaced 22 to 24 inches on center. They also rest on a board about 1 inch thick that rests on top of the rubble stone foundation wall, and they do not appear to be tied into the plate.

The first floor plan has two rooms, with an enclosed, central, straight run of stairs in the southwest room. There is a two-panel door at the bottom of the stairs and a single step, rounded off on the southwest end, below the door. The front and rear doors open into this room, as well. On the southwest wall is a fireplace that has been closed off and panelled over. There was formerly a window on the northwest wall, but it has been converted to a cupboard. The window jambs are splayed and have wood sills, but no surrounds. The baseboards have an ogee moulding on the top edge. The door surrounds are plain, and mitered at the corners. The door to the cellar was formerly on the northeast wall, but now has been moved to the northwest end of the stairs. There was formerly a door to the northeast room at the east end, but it has been moved to the north end of the northeast wall. The northeast room has the same window, door, and baseboard details. The northeast wall has a patched-over stove pipe hole that is apparently original, and also has a vent in the floor above. The ell was originally one room. It has a winder stair in the north corner with a beaded-edge vertical board door to the stairs and another to the closet under the stairs. The baseboard here also has an ogee on the top. The room has been subdivided.

The second story also has two rooms, with the enclosed stair between. A three-panel door at the top of the stairs, with infill above that, indicates that there was not originally a door here. There is a northeast-southwest passage along the northwest wall from the top of the stairs to the west corner, where there is a winder stair to the attic. These stairs are enclosed with a random-width, beaded-edge vertical board door to the stairs and to a closet under the stairs. The doors on the second-story rooms have random-width, beaded-edge vertical boards, and appear to have been painted olive green originally. They are hung on brass butt hinges. There are no fireplaces upstairs. The ell has two rooms, one on the southeast and one on the northwest. They are reached by a doorway in the center of the northwest wall of the main block that was apparently originally a window. These rooms have plain

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1341

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 4

surrounds, mitered at the corners, and the same baseboards seen throughout the house.

The attic over the main block has mill-sawn rafters that are 3 inches square and set 24 inches on center. They are mitered at the ridge, with a ridge pole, and support lath. The rafter feet are sawed off at an angle and spiked to the plate, which appears to be a wide, thin board. The random-width, tongue-and-groove floor runs northeast-southwest. The nail heads used in it appear to be wrought. The wood window lintels here are mill-sawn. The northeast wall chimney flue runs inside the stone wall, with no projection on either the inner or outer sides. About two feet below the ridge the northwest, southeast, and southwest elevations of the chimney are brick, and only the northeast elevation remains stone. It is now very deteriorated and most of the bricks are missing, exposing the flue within the wall. The chimney does not exit through the roof anymore. The ell attic is not floored. The joists are 2 by 5, mill-sawn, and are spaced 22 to 27 inches on center. The rafters are 2 by 4 inches, mill-sawn, and are mitered at the ridge but have no ridge pole. They support lath. The rafter feet are sawn off and rest on a board plate approximately 1 by 6 inches.

Southeast of the house is a bank barn with a southwest facing forebay and a standing-seam-metal gable roof with a northwest-southeast ridge. The southwest elevation has a large shed and a CMU addition attached, and there is a concrete silo at the south corner. The southeast elevation has a shed-roofed addition with a CMU foundation, vertical board siding and a standing-seam-metal roof. The upper story has corrugated aluminum siding. The northeast elevation has vertical board siding on the upper story. There are two pair of wagon doors, with beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards, on rollers. Two openings to the east are now boarded up, and there are two six-light sash to the north. There is a similar wagon door on rollers on the northeast end of the southeast shed. The lower story of the northwest elevation has a vertical-board door to the north, then a 4/4 metal sash with CMU infill below a hewn wood lintel, and a wood lintel with stone infill below it. The upper story has vertical board siding. There is a vertical-board door to granary at the north corner, then two wood louvered vents and two boarded-up openings. The gable end has two vents above, the eave line and one vent in the peak. There is a CMU addition at the west corner of the barn.

The lower story of the barn has been redone with steel I-beams and circular-sawn joists about 3 by 9½ inches that run northwest-southeast. The northwest wall openings have obviously been altered, but there remains a hewn peg rail set in the wall. The wood lintel over the steel sash is hewn on the top and bottom only. The southeast and southwest walls are now of CMU's. The upper story has a hewn

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-1341

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 5

heavy-timber frame with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. There are five bents, each a queen post truss with four major posts and a minor center post truss that supports the ladder. The lower girts are not set in a straight line; rather, the center girt is set higher than the two end girts in each bent, thus off-setting the mortises in the two center posts. The rafters are about 2 by 4 inches and appear to be sawn and mitered at the ridge. They support lath and wood shingles. The layout has a hay mow on each end, with two center threshing floors. There is a granary in the north corner.

About 15 feet east of the barn is a wagon shed that has a corn crib on the southwest side. It is set on stone piers, has vertical-board siding, and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. Both the northwest and southeast elevations are open below, with a wood-louvered vent in the gable end. The shed has a hewn, heavy-timber braced frame with pegged mortise-and-tenon joints. The rafters are about 2 by 4 inches, are sawn, mitered at the ridge, and support lath.

8. Significance

Survey No. CARR-1341

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1860 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D
and/or
Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary:

The Reuben Troyer Farm was purchased by Troyer in 1851 for \$1,200; it consisted of 113½ acres and unknown improvements. Troyer shortly began to make changes. The stone house was constructed in 1860. Unfortunately, Troyer died the following year. Even though the medium-sized house has a fireplace on the first story, it was constructed primarily for the use of stoves. There was both a parlor stove and a cook stove. Troyer seems to have been a fairly typical farmer. The farm passed to Troyer's widow, Mary in 1871. It was purchased by James L. Wampler. Wampler died in early 1887. The inventory of his personal property demonstrates the greater availability of and dependence on farm machinery over only twenty-five years before. The advertisement for the farm, from 1895, noted that: "The improvements thereon consist of a large and comfortable Two-Story Stone Dwelling House with back building, large bank barn, wagon shed with corn crib attached, hog house, carriage house, dairy and other necessary outbuildings." This ad documents the addition of the back building. It was most likely constructed between 1871 and 1887. Most of the other outbuildings have since disappeared. The two-room plan house, with center stairway but no accompanying passage, is typical of moderate-sized houses in Carroll County, and were typically enlarged with a back building, as this was. These houses were most often built of frame. The use of stone was unusual because of the expense, and the stone work is of fairly high quality.

Geographical Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period: Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870;

Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture

Resource Types: Rural Vernacular, Small Family Farmstead

The Reuben Troyer Farm was purchased by Troyer in 1851 for \$1,200; it consisted of 113½ acres and unknown improvements. Troyer must not have been satisfied with the buildings, for he shortly began to make changes. The stone house

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

Survey No. CARR-1341

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 2

was constructed in 1860. Unfortunately, Troyer died the following year. Even though the medium-sized house has a fireplace on the first story, it was constructed primarily for the use of stoves, and his inventory reflects that. There was both a parlor stove and a cook stove. The parlor stove was probably set into the fireplace, although it is possible it was in the adjoining room and the cook stove was in the cellar. The house was also furnished with four beds, a chest, two tables, six chairs and a rocking chair, a looking glass, and a carpet. One of the rooms had window blinds. There was also an old bed and carpet that were apparently not being used and an old stove that was probably stored in the barn. Troyer seems to have been a fairly typical farmer. His livestock was probably average, with a horse, a mare, two steer, two cows - one with a calf -, a heifer, two yearling calves, a brood sow, several shoats, and some chickens. He was raising white and yellow corn, rye, oats, wheat, hay, and had straw in storage. His farm machinery included a shovel plow, a double shovel plow, a cultivator, three seed plows, a wheat fan, a harrow, and a threshing machine. He had all of the essentials, but not a great quantity of anything, suggesting that he was still a young farmer who had not had time to acquire a great deal. For example, he had a road wagon and a spring wagon, but no buggy or carriage. The shingles, siding, lumber, carpenter's tools and carpenter's bench may reflect the recent improvements to his property.

The farm passed to Troyer's widow, Mary. The tax assessment in 1866 certainly reflected the changes to the property. It was now worth \$2,100, not the \$1,200 that was paid for it. The livestock that Mary Troyer kept, however, was worth only \$30. This probably consisted of several cows and pigs, just enough for her to live off of. There was apparently no active farming. When Mary died, the farm passed to her daughter, Ann Maria Taylor. She and her husband apparently had no need of it and sold the 113½ acres for \$4,000 in 1871. It was purchased by James L. Wampler. Five years later, the tax assessor noted that he had a two-story stone dwelling, a bank barn, and other outbuildings, all worth \$600. His livestock alone was worth \$460. Wampler died in early 1887. The inventory of his personal property demonstrates the greater availability of and dependence on farm machinery over only twenty-five years before. This included a Hagerstown Grain Drill, a Johnson Reaper, a threshing machine and horse power, a winnowing mill, two furrow plows, two shovel plows, a springtooth harrow, and two manure spreaders. Wampler must have specialized in dairy farming, since he had ten cows, two heifers, and two calves, along with a milk wagon, a one-horse wagon and milk cart, and 14 milk cows. His other livestock, two bulls, three mares, a sow, a boar, and eight shoats, are comparable to what Troyer had. The furnishings in the house were also very similar. These included three sets of bedroom furniture, another bed, an extension table, two other tables, six kitchen chairs and a bench, four rocking chairs, a lounge, four lamps, a

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM**

Survey No. CARR-1341

Significance (continued)

Section 8 Page 3

cook stove, a ten-plate stove, a coal stove, a rag carpet, a corner clock, and an eight-day mantle clock. He also had a cider mill.

Wampler's widow, M. Kate Wampler, moved to an eight-acre parcel in the vicinity of the farm. The farm which was purchased by their son, Atlee W. Wampler. The advertisement for the farm, from 1895, noted that it was now 105 acres, with about 12 acres in timber, and had an orchard of apples and other, unspecified, fruit trees.

The improvements thereon consist of a large and comfortable Two-Story Stone Dwelling House with back building, large bank barn, wagon shed with corn crib attached, hog house, carriage house, dairy and other necessary outbuildings.

This ad documents the addition of the back building. It was most likely constructed between 1871 and 1887. Most of the other outbuildings have since disappeared. The barn was converted to a dairy operation, probably by Atlee W. Wampler before his death in 1941. The farm remained in the Wampler family until 1946. The two-room plan house, with a center stairway but no accompanying passage, is typical of moderate-sized houses in Carroll County, and were typically enlarged with a back building, as this was. These houses were most often built of frame. The use of stone was unusual because of the expense, and the stone work is of fairly high quality.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-1341Carroll County Land RecordsJames C. Wampler Inventory, JOW13-4531862 & 1877 mapsTax assessments, 1866, 1866-76, 1876, 1876-96, 1896-1910American Sentinel, 24 Aug. 1895, p. 1Reuben Troyer inventory, JMP 6-240

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 132.10 acresQuadrangle name WeestminsterQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting				Northing				

B

Zone	Easting				Northing				

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short, Historic Plannerorganization Carroll County Planning Departmentdate April 5, 1994street & number 225 North Center Streettelephone (410) 857-2145city or town Westminsterstate Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust~~
~~Shaw House~~
~~21 State Circle~~
~~Annapolis, Maryland 21401~~
~~(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7800

CARR-1341
Reuben Troyer Farm
828 Wesley Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Ralph S. Walsh	Carroll	Michael P. Walsh	Carroll	2-3-1989	LWS 1137	667	Deed fee simple	132.10 acres, \$10.00
Dorothy L. Walsh	Carroll	Ralph S. Walsh	?	4-18-1980	LWS 766	388	Deed fee simple	\$1.00, 132.1 acres
Vernon Kenneth & Ella Mae Groomes (wife)	Carroll	Ralph S. & Dorothy L. Walsh (wife)	?	5-17-1960	320	277	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 132.1 acres
Atlee W. Wampler, Jr. & Janet Smith (wife)	Carroll	Vernon Kenneth & Ella Mae Groomes	Howard	10-3-1946	EAS 192	54	Deed fee simple	\$10.00, 132.1 acres
Charles P. Geiman	Carroll	Atlee W. Wampler, Jr. & Janet Smith (wife)	Carroll	12-23-1941	LDM 177	429	Deed fee simple	\$5.00 (1) 113 acres, 2 tracts (2) Lot in Westminster (3) lot in Westminster
Atlee W. Wampler, Jr. & Janet Smith (wife)	Carroll	Charles P. Geiman	Carroll	12-23-1941	LDM 177	428	Deed fee simple	\$5.00
Lydia E. Wampler, single (spinster)	Baltimore City	Atlee W. Wampler	Carroll	8-28-1914	ODG 125	226	Deed fee simple	\$1,400 Foxes Forest 8 acres with buildings & improvements (1b)

CARR-1341
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828 Wesley Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
George A. Miller, trustee	Carroll	Atlee W. Wampler	?	11-27-1895	BFC 81	473	Deed	Equity #3371, 8-8-1895, Atlee W. Wampler v.m., Kate Wampler, et al, \$3,000, 113½ acres except 8 acres (1a)
Atlee W. Wampler, Sr.	Carroll	Atlee W. Wampler, Jr.		d. 2-28- 1941			Bequest	
M. Kate Wampler	Carroll	Lydia E. Wampler	Carroll	5-25-1898	JHB 87	193	Deed fee simple	\$610.00, 8 acres (1b)
George L. Stocksdales & Michael E. Walsh, trustees	Carroll	M. Kate Wampler	Carroll	2-12-1891	BFC 72	483	Deed	11-18-1890, Jacob H. Lynch, et al, v. Theodore H. Troyer, et al, sold 12-16-1890, \$810 (1b)
James W. Taylor & Annie M. (wife)	Carroll	James L. Wampler	Carroll	5-25-1871	JBB 40	108	Deed	\$4,000, 113½ acres except 8 acres (1a)
John & Margaret J. Hollenbaugh, Jr. (wife)	Baltimore County	Reuben Troyer	Carroll	8-30-1851	JBB 12	504	Deed	\$1,200, 113½ acres (1a)

CARR-1341
Reuben Troyer Farm
828 Wesley Road

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS- ACTION	COMMENTS
Mary R. Troyer, admin.	Carroll	Jacob A. Troyer	?	6-17-1861	GEW 28	244	Deed	Reuben died before money was all paid, 8 acres, see Court decree, 6-17- 1861 (1b)
Reuben A. Troyer		Jacob A. Troyer		5-22-1850			Deed	\$168.71, no deed recorded (1b)

828 Wesley Rd.

Site Plan

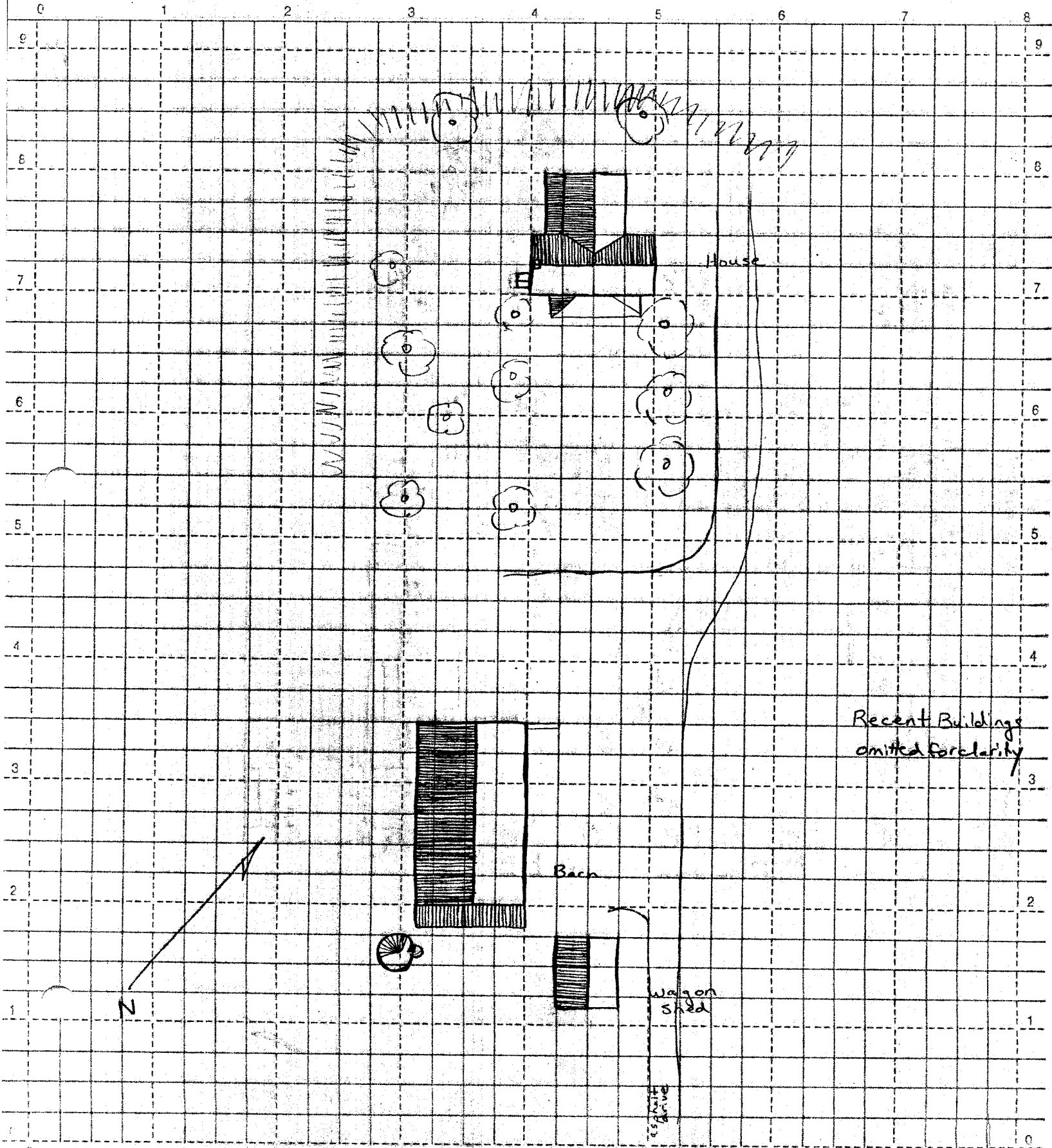
GARR-1341

PREPARED BY

KMS

DATE

30 Nov. '93





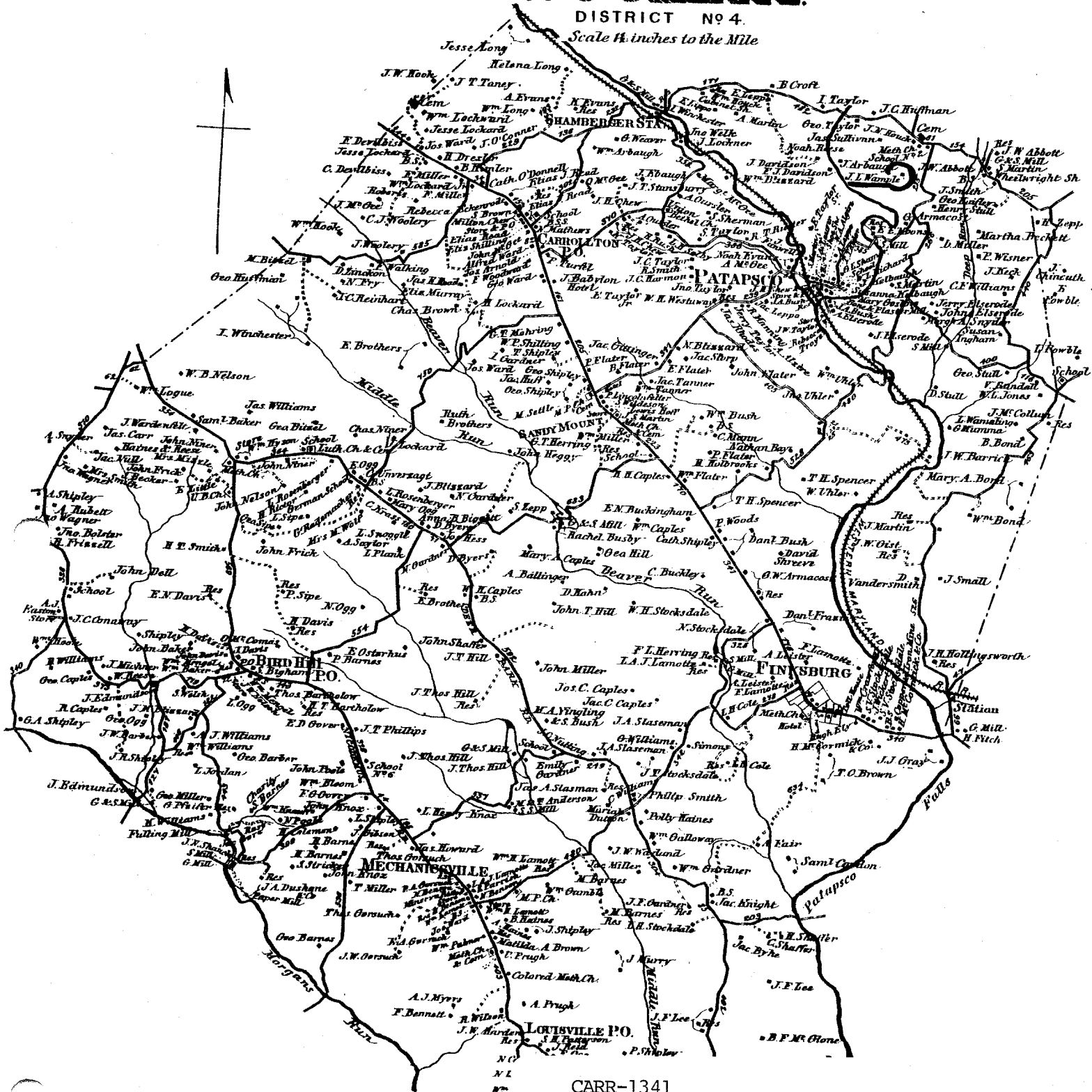
CARR-1341
Reuben Troyer Farm
828 Wesley Road

Martenet Map, 1862

WOOLERY.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Scale 1/4 inches to the Mile



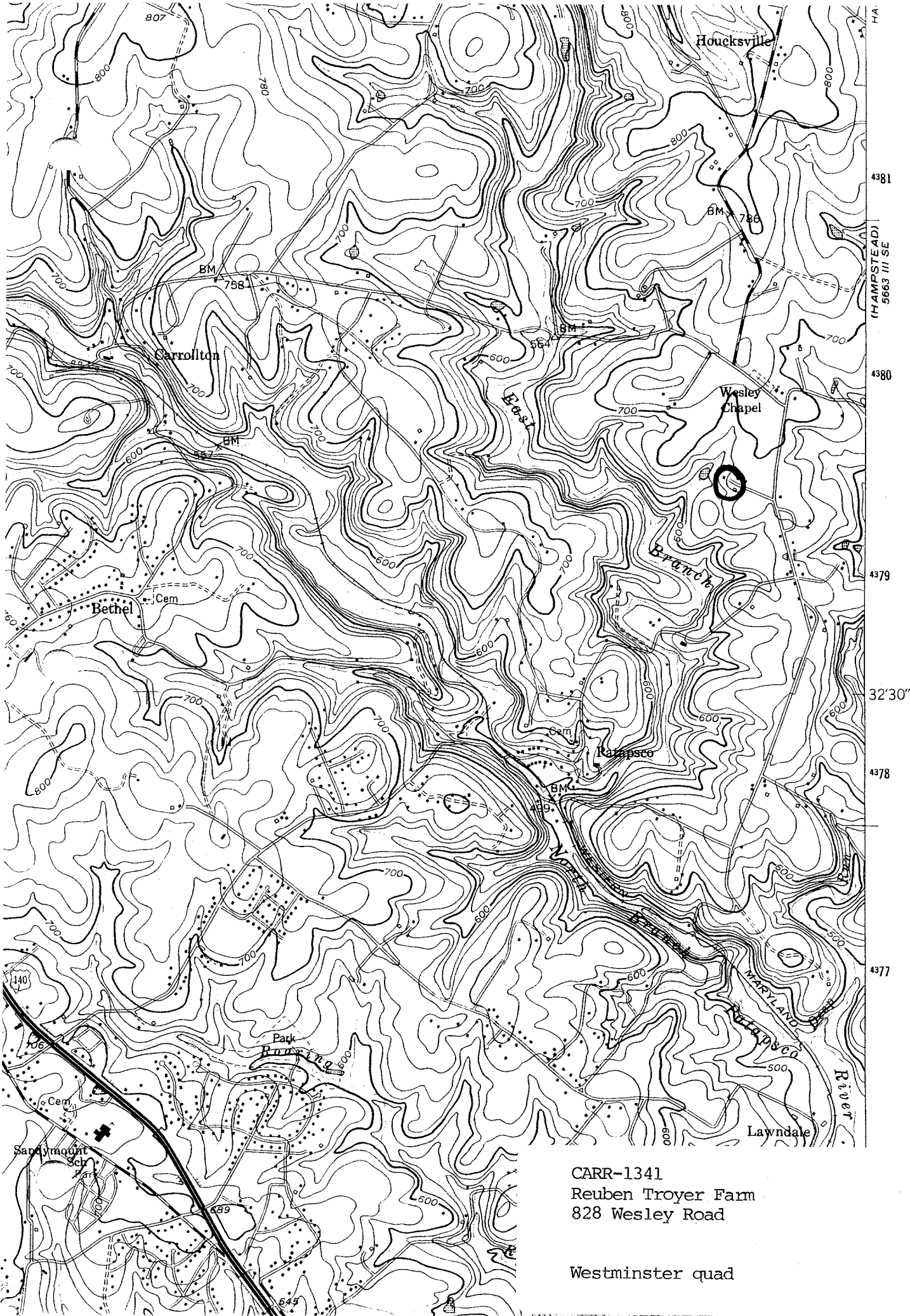
CARR-1341
Reuben Troyer Farm
828 Wesley Road

Lake, Griffin, Stevenson Atlas, 1877

524

524

MAP NO.
47





Reuben Troyer Farm
828 Wesley Road
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: November 1993

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
house - Southeast elevation

1/2



Reuben Trayer Farm

828 Wesley Road

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: November 1993

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
wagon shed & barn - NE & NW elevations

2/2